-

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS TERMS, such in advance. Money cont by most will be at the more,
THE DALLY HERALD has cents per copy, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per annua.
THE WEERLY HERALD veery Saturday, at six cents per
copy, or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ye annua, the European Edition veery Weinsades
to eats per copy, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cusum to any part of fired lividation
to to any part of the Combinet, both to include partage; the
Chicomas Edition on the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$20th of each mouth at six cont
control 20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between the control of the contro or \$1 50 per annum.
FANILY HEKALD on Wednesday, at four conte po of \$2 per unnum.
LUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
columnary of the model, if used will be
lift paid for. By- uor volume Correspondents and
columnary Requester to Shall all Letters and Packcolumnary Requester to Shall all Letters and Pack-NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not pown rejected communication.

ADVERTISEMENTS reasond every day; adversionments in seried in the WERRY HERAID, FABLIT MERLID, and in the California and European Editions.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -THE STRANGER-LUCKE

ROWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Mystraies of Paris-Box and Cox. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Eventhoot's LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE 621 Broadway.-AN UN-

NEW BOWERY THRATRE, Bowery -- HAROLD-IRISE PRENCH THEATRE, 595 Broadway.—Cowell's Musical Entertailment.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After-WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway - Closed till Tues-day in consequence of a dea h in Mr. Wood's family.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall 472 Broadway-NIBLO'S SALCON. Broadway -GEO. CHRISTY'S MIN-

NEW OPERA HOUSE, ID STORDWRY -- DRAWON'S PAR LOR OPERAS AND LIVE OF PROPERTY -- OLIVIERA, THE VIOLINIST CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE - EQUESTRIAN PERFORM

HOPE CHAPEL, 739 Brownway.-Wange's Ivatia New York, Sanday, December 11, 1859.

The News.

The House of Representatives yesterday con tinued the discussion of the slavery question, but no ballot was taken for Speaker. We give a pretty full report of the debate elsewhere, under the appropriate heading. We publish a very interesting compilation of

news from China and Japan, contained in late correspondence from Shanghae, Nagasaki, and Jelilothis morning. The frigate Mississippi had returned to Shanghae after an absence of seven months, and our correspondent on board, dating on the 28th of September, states that she had then just received orders for an immediate voyage home, to the great joy of all on board. The ship-of-war Germantown would bring the Japanese Commissioners to this country. James C. Hall, an ordinary seaman of excellent character, died of cholera on board the Mississippi; he was a native of Saratoga. United States surveying steamer Fenimore Cooper had been wrecked in the barbor of Kanagawa Japan; all bands were saved, but the vessel would be a total loss. An Englishman, writing from Shanghae, favors us with his ideas on the late visit of our diplomatic mission to Pekin. He is evidently a little hurt at our successes, which he thinks were obtained under the shelter of the English and French guns. Admiral Hope continued much depressed in spirits at his late defeat. A Jeddo letter gives us some additional insight into the manners and customs of the Japanese. The laws there were very simple, and life and property secure to a wonderful degree. The natives laughed at the system of trial by jury, asserting that it was good only for "rogues and villains." Consul General Harris was at his post, in renewed health. The Dutch were making active exertions to extend their trade in the country from their position at Nagasaki. A Russian treaty ratification mission was at Hakodadi, but some difficulties had occurred between the sallors and the Japanese, which it was thought would retard its working. The Russian Consul there made himself very agreeable to the people in a daily round of visits and parties, and by the distribution of presents and sweetmeats to the young

From Bermuda we have files dated on the 23d ult. Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B., is to succeed Sir Houston Stewart in command of the North American and West Indian naval stations. In home politics, Sir Alexander Milne is a liberal. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty in three administrations, namely, Lord Aberdeen's and both of Lord Palmerston's. A severe whirlwind passed over the island, travelling from northwest to southeast, on the 23d ultimo, doing a good deal of damage to dwellings and plantations. A meteor, of a flaming red color, passed Hamilton harbor from north to south at the same moment.

For the last two or three days the weather has been remarkably cold, but not in any way unpleas ant. Up to the present time the season has been unusually mild. The furs, wrappers, shawls, &c., that were temporarily laid away, have again been brought in requisition, and the pedestrians appear to trudge along the streets at accelerated speed. At six o'clock last evening the mercury in the thermometer marked 26 degrees, or 4 degrees below the freezing point.

cotton vesterday were reported at 3 500 bales, about 2,000 of which were made in transit. The market closed with steadmess, at 11 %c. for middling up lands. Floor was dull, and prices favored purchasers The ship demand favors the local trade, with some specu lative inquiry. Wheat was heavy, and sales moderate including Milwaukee club at \$1 20. Corn was in fair de mand, and prices steady at 85c. a 96c. for new and old yellow Jersey. Pork was heavy and lower, with sales of mess at \$16 37 s \$16 45, and of prime at \$11 45 a \$11 50. Sugars were firm and more active. The sales embraced 1,700 hhds., 4,000 bags Babia, and 350 boxes, at full prices. Freights continued firm, with a fair amount of engagements. The government contract for 3,000 bbls of pork was taken at \$19 a \$19 50, to be packed in full hooped barrels. Coffee was quiet and prices unchanged.

WHO ARE OUR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS?-The new School Board is now elected, and it would be well if we had a critical history of the character, social positions and qualifications of the individuals who compose it. These men, whoever they are, will be entrusted with the education of our children; and in that single fact is ample reason why they should be intelligent and faithful, educated, of good moral character and respectable standing in the community. Are they such men?

Heretofore the School Commissioners, instead of attending to the education and moral training of the youth of the city, have applied themselves to getting up all kinds of jobs, whereby the money at their disposal may be expended to the best advantage for themselves or their friends. They spent a million and a half this year; they may spend two millions next year. It would be well, then, for every one who knows anything about the parties recently elected to these offices to send us an account of their personal histories, moral standing, occupations and antecedents, in order that we may know who they are and how our common schools are to be conducted for the ensuing year.

The Congressional Endorseres of Rev5lution-Shall Any One of Them Speaker!

Within the period of a little less than one year three remarkable and consecutive events have taken place, which indicate with legical precision and certainty the tendency and progress of the republican party towards treason and revolution.

On the 27th of October, 1858, William H. Seward made his brutal and bloody speech at Rochester, in this State, laying down the programme of the "irrepressible conflict," which was to end in converting New Orleans and other Southern cities into marts for the products of free labor only, or else to turn Quincy Market in Boston into a slave pen. On the following 9th of March sixty-eight republican members of Congress signed a secret circular recommending Helper's revolutionary book. which calls upon the poor non-slaveholders in the South to make an agrarian revolution and destroy the property of their more wealthy neighbors. In this incendiary publication the "irrepressible conflict" of William H. Seward is rendered still more brutal and bloody; because from an idea it is converted into a revolutionary plan, with treasonable appeals to the poorer classes. On the 16th of October, 1859, John Brown made his revolutionary attempt, by seizing upon the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and murdering several inoffensive and peaceable citizens. In this he was only acting upon the principles laid down by Seward at Rochester, and endorsed by sixty-eight members of Concustomed to act in Kansas, with the applause of the entire republican party.

These three events mark the course which is being followed by the entire republican party, Northern State another armed expedition and the rapidity with which it is becoming an aggressive and revolutionary abolition party. One year ago Seward, in proclaiming his bru tal and bloody doctrines, was denounced by many as being far too much advanced for the bulk of his party. Six months later, sixtyeight of its representative men in Congress endorsed the still more ultra incendiarism of Helper; and now the great bulk of the party worship the memory of John Brown, in prayer ful meetings and requiems for the repose of his soul, while the Tribune begs that his epitaph shall not be written until not a single slave shall be found upon Mount Vernon or in the vales of Monticello. Such is the rapid progress of sectionalism in that party, and to-day it stands proclaiming open war against sister States, on questions of social organization and selfgovernment, not here, but there in the South where not a single adherent to its revolutionary views exists.

Helper has only formalized what Seward preached, and John Brown has only practised what Helper formalized and sixty-eight members of Congress recommend. Among that sixty-eight stand the names of Grow and Sherman, both of whom have been seriously proposed as Speakers of the national House of Representatives. How these men, who cordially recommend in a secret circular the revolutionary doctrines of the incendiary Helper, can take the oath of fealty to the constitution, which they must do on the organization of the House, they can best explain and justify to themselves; but if, after the public exposure that has been made of their secret proclivities and their efforts to provoke a revolution and civil war, which will destroy the beautiful fabric of this Union, and involve every interest in it in ruin, either of them shall be elected Speaker of a national House of Representatives, we shall believe that all virtue and patriotism have left our public men, and that Congress has ceased to deserve the title of a national legislature. When Grow and Sherman placed their hands to that secret circular, earnestly recommending the treason of Helper, they forfeited the esteem of every conservative man, North or South, East or West, in this or in any ther country. We pronounce t the nation in whose halls they seek to attain the seat of henor, and we call upon every honest man in the House of Representatives to see that neither Grow nor Sherman, nor any other of the sixty-eight imitators of Cataline, be selected for its presiding officer.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE NORTH AND IN THE SOUTH .- Major J. Egbert Farnham, who was suspected of complicity in landing the slaves from the yacht Wanderer at Savannah, was arrested in this city on Friday, by the United States authorities from Savan pah, and was taken to that pla moustody, by the train vesterday afternoon.

There has been a great deal said in the North about the slave trade, and the sentiment and practice of the South with reference to the laws of Congress enacted for its suppression. yet it is a fact worthy of some consideration that, although several vessels suspected of being fitted out for the purpose of running off slaves from the African coast have been seized in Northern ports, in no case, except one, was a conviction of the parties concerned procured; while in the only case of the kind occurring in the South-that of the Wanderer, in 1858-the yacht was confiscated, and though the authorities were not able to obtain a conviction, the indicted party was not acquitted, eight of the jurors being for conviction and four for acquittal-although the individual on trial was a prominent citizen of a Southern city.

Again, in the arrest of Major Farnham we have the singular incident of the United States authorities pursuing him from a Southern city to this great Northern metropolis, arresting their prisoner and conveying him to a slave State, to answer for the violation of the laws. affecting the slave trade. It appears that intimation was received in Savannah that Major Farnham was in New York; whereupon the United States Marshal there telegraphed to the officials here to arrest him; but he could not be found. The Southern officers then came on after him, and succeeded, as we stated, in secaring him. This is certainly a remarkable occurrence. And there have been many instances of like activity among the officials in the South, where the institution of slavery exists, which is so much villified by Northern agitators. In several cases vigorous prosecutions have been set on foot against persons susrected of attempting to run slaves into Southorn ports. These facts, we think, go very far to show that a conservative national sentiment exists in the South, and an honest intention to carry out faithfully the laws of the land, even when directed against that peculiar institution which is made the subject of so much bitter denunciation in other sections of the country.

Must we Have an Interstate Neutrality

It is a curious fact, that in all the wise provi sicas of the constitution of the United States there is none to provide for the punishment of setting on foot armed expeditions in one State for the purpose of invading another, nor has Congress ever supplied the omission. Neutrality laws have been enacted against setting on foot armed expeditions against foreign countries with which our government is at peace. but none to prevent the citizens of one State in this Union entering into conspiracies to invade another, and organizing an armed force for that

purpose. It seems as if the idea was so horrible to the founders of the republic that they shrunk from naming or suggesting such a crime. They took for granted that it never could arise-that no parricides could ever be found who would gain any considerable support for such an impious enterprise. They concluded, therefore, that it was time enough to make provision against the enormity whenever the occasion arose, and that as Congress would have the power in its own hands to apply the remedy, " sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof."

Unfortunately, the time has come for the ac tion of Congress. Parricides have appeared, and some of them have paid the forfeit of their crimes; some have yet to liquidate the debt due to justice, and some have escaped her long arm and fled to foreign lands. But the evil does not stop here. The Southern States are dangerously alarmed and excited at the facility with which they may be invaded by Northern gress, in the same manner that he had been ac- I hordes of desperadoes, and servile insurrections organized and carried into effect. As the law now stands there is nothing to prevent a successor to John Brown setting on foot in any against Virginia or any of her sister States

on Mason and Dixon's line. Now, as prevention is always better than cure, and as the cure may sometimes be too late, there is an absolute necessity for a law of Congress to prevent such conspiracies as those in which John Brown embarked. State laws cannot be depended on; for the local authorities might be so tainted by treasen themselves, or so strongly sympathize with the traitors, that they could not carry out the laws, if indeed it were possible to have the neces sary acts passed in every State. Such a general law, therefore, is needed as would reach all men in every State-even United States senators and Governors of States; and that law should have for its sanction nothing less than the death penalty, and not even the President should have the power to pardon the criminal

or commute his sentence. There now seems no doubt of the nece sity of such a law. But the question is, will Congress in which the black republican element is so large-an element which sympathizes with John Brown and endorses Helper's treasonable book-be likely to adopt this strong measure, so imperatively called for by the times. Out of 231 votes for Speaker in the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Sherman, whose name has been signed to the circular endorsing the "Impending Crisis," received 110 votes, or within six of what were necessary to elect him. In fact, it is well known that he really required but two, and if these two could only be brought over the rest would follow. It seems, therefore, a forlorn hope, to ask such a House of Representatives to pass this may, But it ought, nevertheless, to be urged, and the onus thrown upon it of refusing to provide for the safety of the Union, and the better security of the Southern States against the raids of men like John Brown. In this way either the republican party would be compelled to show its hand more distinctly, and fully develope its treasonable designs, or consent to a law which cannot injuriously affect any good man, any man loyal to the constitution. Such a bill would have the effect of drawing the line of dearcation between traitors and lovalist the country will have no difficulty on which side to place those who may dare to oppose a measure which now appears so necessary for the peace and the safety of the Union.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION-According to the drift of the speeches of some of the Douglas Illinois delegation in the House, to say nothing of newspaper rumors from Washington, Mr. Douglas is really disposed to fall back into the democratic fold of the administration. He is a sagacious man, and has doubtless discovered that his return to the full communion of the democratic church must be by the same door through which he left it. He has not abandoned his hopes of the Charleston Convention, and in this connection his evident desire for a treaty of peace with Mr. Buchanan is another proof of the moral power and increasing strength of the administration over the universal democracy. A few days hence, it is understood, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas-both of whom have lately suffered severely from sickness, and each of whom is still far from a complete restoration-will leave for the genial winter climate of Florida; and we hope that to each their visit may be attended by the happiest results. We expect yet to chronicle the complete restoration of the "Little Giant" to his former position in the democratic church. and to hear that his naturally good physical constitution is as fully re-established. Of Mrs. Douglas it is hardly necessary to say that we, in common with everybody, of every party, and of every section, entertain an "irrepressible" sympathy for the "Little Giant" on her account, notwithstanding his continued pursuit of that treacherous Jack-o'-lantern, called "popular sovereignty." Lastly, we believe that a return, politically, to that experienced party physician, Mr. Buchanan, and a winter visit to Florida or Havana, will be, politically and physically, the very best treatment that Mr. Douglas could adopt to meet all the necessities of his case.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF FERNANDO WOOD'S ELEC-TION. - When Mr. Wood was Mayor before, he insisted, in his capacity of an ex-officio member of the Police Board, that the meetings of the Commissioners should be open to the press. When Mr. Tiemann succeeded him, the meetings were immediately closed, and the press was shut out. Now, when Mr. Wood has become Mayor elect, and is about to enter upon office, (January 1.) these officials give out that their meetings will be open again to the press. This anticipation of what they know the new Mayor would insist upon, is to take from him the credit of the change, and save themselves the humiliation of being compelled to abandon the secresy of the Star Chamber, in a free country like this, where all meetings of public hodics ought to

to be open to the reporters of the press, Cabinet Councils alone excepted. The Commission ers thus pay an involuntary tribute to Mr. Wood; and this resolution of theirs must be regarded as the first fruits of his election, the ante-past we hope of better things to come.

FOREIGN BEGGARS IN THE UNITED STATES,-Not a great while ago we called the attention of our readers to the numerous tricks to which foreign mendicants resort, in order to get money from those good people who are always ready to pay for the happiness of seeing their names in the papers. They will pass by cases of real distress under their noses, in order to assist in such hopeful work as the conversion of the Irish to Protestantism, or the regeneration of the royal family of Dahomey. A notable instance was afforded of this weakness in the way which Wall street came down for the Irish Protestant missionaries who received the right hand of fellowship from the Presbyterian organization in this city not long ago. The Church-man of last week exposes a similar operation which has been going on with regard to "the French Colony of Seceding Catholics at Kankakee." The Churchman cautions the faithful of its denomination (High Church Episcopal) against "throwing away any more noney" upon these people. The story was that people of the French colony, having seceded from Rome, were in the greatest distress-in danger of starvation, and so on. But the Chicago papers now state that it is all a "bold invention" to raise money in the East. Indeed, it is more than hinted that the alleged secession from Romanism is also a fabrication.

We have little sympathy with people who suffer themselves to be bled in this way; they have been warned over and over again. The special case cited above was the strongest of all, lowever, as the double argument of actual distress for the necessaries of life and persecution for opinion's sake was put forward. It was an imposition which ought to be thoroughly exposed and condemned by every press in the

MOVEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL DE-MOCRACY IN REFERENCE TO THE CHARLESTON Convention.-The National Democratic State Committee elected by the anti-Albany Regency State Convention at Syracuse, will meet at Albany this coming Tuesday (the 13th inst.), at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the organization in the several Congressional districts, and for designating the time when the national democracy of said districts shall proceed to the election of their delegates to he Charleston Convention, in opposition to the Regency delegation appointed in the lump at Syracuse last September. Our late election for Mayor has given to Fornando Wood a popular endorsement which will give to these district delegates at Charleston a great advantage over their rivals. In fact, the defeat of Wood in the late election was regarded by Tammany Hall and by the Albany Regency as indispensable in view of their absolute control of the vote of New York in the Charleston Convention. But the tables have been turned upon them, and Wood, as the representative of the national democracy of this city and State, is now fully authorized to co-operate with them in the work of supplanting the nigger worshippers of St. Tammany and the Regency at Charleston. We dare say, too, that it will be done, and that Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger and Confidence Cassidy will, in the end, find that they have fallen very far short of their calculatio

WINTER SPORTS IN THE CENTRAL PARK .- The sharp weather and the debris of a premonitory snow storm naturally suggest those manly and bracing open air sports which belong especially to the winter season, and for which the Central Park affords the most ample field. The animated spectacle afforded last year by the skating pond, upon which the young man just ipon the threshold of life, and the veteran who had seen all its toils and cares and troubles. but had still a place in his heart for the sports of his youth, fair ladies and gallant gentlemen, united in the most delightful, agreeable and health-giving of winter recreations. For the present winter we have still finer prospects. The skating pond will be kept in the best order, and the Commissioners will, undoubtedly, improve upon last year's arrangements so far as to provide seats for the spectators and convenient resting places for the skaters. We hear, too, that clubs are to be formed upon the Philadelphia model, which is an exceedingly good one. We are not all above acknowledging the just claims of the Provincials, and when they get an idea we are very glad to give them full credit for it. So much for the skaters.

The opening of the main drive in the Park will give it an attraction for this winter over and above that which it possessed last year. The road avenue, four miles long, will make a magnificent arena for the display of fine sleighing turn-outs, with all the agreeable and none of the disagreeable things that attend a snow carnival in the metropolis. With the skating and the sleighing together, the Park will attract as many, if not more, visiters in the winter than in the summer.

THE LA FARGE UNION MOVEMENT, It appears that at the meeting held at the La Farge House, in behalf of a grand Union demonstration in this city, like those of Philadelphia and Boston, there were such manifestations of softening and milk and water, that Judge Bronson and some other national Union democrats left the gathering, satisfied that it was no place for them. Old line whigs, old line Know Nothings, and new line Tammany Hall men, and republicans, were very conspicuous in the arrangement of the programme. We would simply submit that this scheme of a mutual admiration meeting of these fossils is not the entertainment which the real national Union men of the city expect. The independent national party supporting and electing Wood and Bronson in our late election, are the men who ought to control this proposed Union demonstration, and they should be on hand at the appointed time to put in their claim. In the absence of Mr. Wood, Judge Bronson will be the most proper man for President of this proposed meeting, and his friends, without distinction of party, should insist upon the recognition of his claims before the committee on the subject and before the meeting itself. Let us have a real national Union meeting, and not the farce of a mutual admiration society of old political fossils and lame ducks.

Post Office Name Changes.—The name of the Pooffice at Crosbyville, Steuben county, New York, has be

THE LATEST NEWS.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 10, 1859. The overland mail with San Francisco dates of the 17th ultimo, passed Malloy's station, at the western end of the telegraph line, this morning, but, owing to the absence of the keys of the mail beg, we are again deprived of the news summary for the Associated Press. The news, with the mail, will probably reach here on Sunday night.

News from Brazos. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10, 1859.

The steamship Arizona has arrived here with later Brance dates and \$112,000 in specie.

Brownsville dates of the 4th inst. are received. Seve

ral skirmishes had taken place, but nothing important had occurred.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention

MILEDGEVILLE, Dec. 9, 1859. In the Democratic State Convention to-day, a resolution was introduced recommending Secretary Cobb for the Presidency, when a number of the members withdrew ou the ground that such action on the part of the Convention was irregular and unauthorized. Boiler Explosion at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 10, 1859.

One of the boilers of the Hyde Park Coal Company's shaft expleded this morning. The boiler house and the oundation of the cracker were somewhat damaged. Loss not heavy. No person was killed.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago

Privatung, Dec. 10, 1859. This morning the District Court granted a rule upon Joseph K. Edgerton, Receiver for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, appointed by the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, to show can why an attachment should not issue against him for ob structing T. Haskins Dupuy in the discharge of his duty as sequestrator. Hearing was had this afternoon. Mr. Edgertor, applied for time to obtain counsel. The Court fixed on Saturday for the argument, upon the promismade by Mr. Edgerton that he would not interfere with Mr. Dupuy in the discharge of his duties as sequestrator Pennsylvania until the question of jurisdiction is settled. Mr. Dupuy is now in undisputed custody of the read and operating the same.

The Northern Indiana Railrond. Totago, Dec. 10, 1859.

In the Smith and Desendorf case vs. the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company fo lamages arising out of the construction of depot buildings. &c., a verdict for plaintiff for \$11,182 was rendered ve

The Nova Scotia Legislature

SACKVILLE, Dec. 10, 1859. The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the 26th of January, 1860.

The Death of Young Leonard, at Norfolk.

Nonpole, Va., Dec. 10, 1859. The coroner's jury in the case of the boy Leonard have rendered a verdict of accidental death, by a shot from a gun which he held in his own hands. The announcement of the verdict gave great relief to the community.

> Trade of Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10, 1859.

Exports of the week, \$142,551. Increase week last year, \$9,580. Imports of the week, \$133,716; lecrease from same week last year, \$18,409

Trade of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1859.

Exports of the week, \$91,140; decrease from same week last year, \$40,600. Imports, \$197,000; increase over same week last year, \$77,000.

Maritime Intelligence. Boston, Dec. 10, 1859. The United States sloop of war Vincennes sailed from

W. A. Rea, a well known merchant, died suddenly last Brig Julia Ford reports, 3d inst., off the South Shoal, saw a ship with all her masts gone but the main; she appeared to be bound to New York, and she was standing to the west; had jury, fore and mizen masis.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10 .- Weather mild and snowing heavily. Thermometer 17 degrees above zero. QUEBEC, Dec. 10 .- Weather mild. It snowed a little last

Kingston, Dec. 10 -A fine frosty morning Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1859.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 93; Reading Railroad, 26's; Morris Canal, 59's; Long Island Railroad, 11's; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37's.

Cotton steady: sales to-day 12,560 baies; midding, 10's; c. a 11c. Enles of the week, 61,000 bales; receipts of the week, 76,000 do., against 60,000 in the same week last year. Exports of the week, 44,000 bales; total exports this season, 518,500 do.; increased receipts at this port over last year, 165,000 do.; do. at all the ports, 240,000 do.; tock, 357,000 do. Stagnifum. Molasses, 420. New York hay, \$27 a \$30. Pork buoyant: mess, \$17. Coffee frm: prime, 11'sc. a 12'sc.; sales of the week, 4.800 bags; stock, 64,000 bags, against bags; imports, 10,600 bags; stock, 64,000 bags, against 23,000 at the same time last year. Freights to Liverpool 9-16d.; to Havre. 1)6c.

9-16d; to Havre. 134c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9,1859.
Cotton—Sales to-day, 750 bales at a decline of 34c. on the finer qualities. The market is unsettled.

Cotton—Receipts of the week 17,000 bales; sales to-day 800 bales. Rice dull, and the better qualities 34c. a 3-16c. lower. Sterling exchange 834 a 9 per cent premium.

Charleston, Dec. 9, 1859. Cotton steady; sales to-day 2,500 bales.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 2,500 bales.

Flour firm at \$5 15 a 5 25. Wheat active. Whisky firm at \$22 cts. Provisions quiet. Fork firm at \$12 18%. Hogs steady at yesterday's raics.

PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1859.

Flour quiet; superfine \$5 57% a \$5 43%. Wheat firm: sales 3,000 bushels; red. \$1 30 a \$1 32; white, \$1 37 a \$1 45. Cora firm; sales 9,000 bushels yellow at 730c. a \$9c.; old white, 90c. Whiskey firm at 201%c. a 27%c.

BUFFAIO, Dec. 10—1 P. M.
Flour steady, demaid moderate: sales 800 bbls. Wheat
quiet and nominally lower: holders are offering No. 2
Chicago spring at \$1 Ol. Corn steady: sales 5,000 bushels
flow at 60c. Other grains nominal. Whiskey held at 25c.
Imports to day—1,500 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat and
5,000 bushels corn. No canal exports.

Political Intelligence.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Kentucky met on the 6th inst., and organized by the election Mr. Merriweather Speaker of the House-a triumph of the Breckinridgeites over the Guthrie men.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IN ALABAMA ... The Senate of Alabama has refused, by a vote of 15 to 14. to concur with the House resolution to go into the election of United States Senator on Tuesday next. This action is regarded as equivalent to a postponement of the election

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN NEW JERSEY RAILROAD .-Trair No. 2, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which left this city at 9:42 A. M., for Piermont, while crossing the plank road about six miles north of this city, struck a milk wagon containing two boys about seventeen years of age. The boys had stopped the wagon on bearing the approach of the train, but started again when the engine struck them. Both boys were fatally

Carlo Cheval will be given here this evening. Mile, Durcy and M. Juignet, of the theatre, will assist, and the United States Navy Band will play a new polka by Signor Paulo

Home for Young Dray Mures -Among the efforts made to assist this deserving charity we notice that of the managers of the Model of Solomon's Temple, now on exhibition in this city. They will devote the proceeds of the exhibition on next Tuesday night to the Hom Arrest Under the Extradition Treaty.

Drc. 10 .- Dr. Gustav Schilling was arrested this n ng by Mr. Joseph Thompson, Deputy United States Marshal of this district, by virtue of a warrant of extradition issued by Geo. F. Betts, Esq.. United States Commissioner, under the treaty existing between the government of the United States and the kingdom of Wurtemburg, charging Schilling with the crimes of forgery, and also of the unterance of forged papers during the years 1856 jand 1857. The accused was brought before Commissioner Betts and held for examination on Mon iay at one o'clock.

Owner of the Yacht Wanderer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Dec. 10, 1859.

Allow me to correct an erroneous statement made in your issue of the 10th inst., to the effect that C. B. Latnar was the former owner of the slaver Wanderer. This mis-statement was made in an article headed "The African Slave Trade at the North." The gouttemen whose name is associated with this staver is C. A. L. Latnar, Esp., of Savannab, Georgia. Justice and truth demand the insertion of this correction at your bands.

C. D. TAMAR.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

Books Received to December 9. Da. V of the American Revolution, by Frank Moore.
Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress. Vol.

Patton's History o. the United States of America Bunyan's Pilgrim's P. ogress (Appleton's Illustrated But

Bible Stories in Bible Language? Dies Ira (Appleton's Bustrated L'Ution.) Preachers and Preaching. Appleton's Cyclopædia. Vols. 5, 6, and 7. Mary Lee, or the Yankee in Ireland. The Oakland Stories. The Arabian Nights Entertainments (Appleton's Lines

trated Edition.) Abbot's Stories of Rainbow and Lucky. The Merchant of Venice (Appleton's Hustrated Edition & History of America, by Mary Howitt. Reynard the Fox (Appleton's Illustrated Edition &

Martha's Hooks and Eyes. Loss and Gain. Mary Stanton, a novel.

A Christmas Reading of Mother Goose for Grown Folice. Inaugural Addresses of T. W. Dwight and G. P. Marsh, Moulton's Analysis of American Laws. La Paix de Zurich, par M. Tchehatchef.
Poems, by Thomas Davis. Edited by John Mitcheff.

Prince Charlie, the Young Chevalier. By Meridel DIARY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, from news-papers and original documents, by Frank Moore, 2 vols. Scribner.

This work, although strictly historical, has a present po-

litical value. Since it has been sought to conform the as-perity with which the acts of Washington were occasion. ally assailed by contemporary newspapers with the lan-guage of just indignation and horror which the treuson of Old Brown and his black republican associates has called forth on the part of all patriotic journals throughout the Union, it happens opportunely that we should have the means of comparison placed within our reach. As Mr Moore's work is a careful compilation from the jour false of the Revolutionary epoch of all the facts bearing upon it, it furnishes, we need scarcely say, abundant evidence of the faisehood and silliness of the attempted parallel.

Apart from the incidental value which this feature gives the book, its importance as a collection of sensee historical memorials cannot be overestimated. We have peen so accustomed to read American history through the mediam of rhetorical periods, better adapted to Fourth of July orations than to the calm and impartial investigation of past occurrences, that it is refreshing to meet book in which the exact color of events is preserved and the individuality of the author lest. Put together without motives of self-illustration, but at the same time with as much patient end discriminating research as if a literary reputation were involved in the task, these volumes are to us infinitely more interesting than the most labored and ornate history. Every page of them teems with facts gathered from the daily life of the Revolution, and thus, without the intervention of modern speculation, we have brought before us, not merely the actors in that great drama, but their actual thoughts, feelings and convic-It is obvious that no artist of the pen, however skillul, can infuse into an historical narrative the vivid-ners and truthfulness which are to be found in contemporary records thus weeded of superfluities. When the history of public events in this country for the last quarter of a century comes to be written, it will be found that the labors of no future Prescott or Bancroft will satisfy the investigations of the political student. If be be derirous of probing the intricacies of the political questions of our times, he will be compelled to turn to the files of the HERALD, unless, indeed, some con scientious compiler like Mr. Moore should save him that trouble by placing within his reach a faithful epitome of The quaint touches of humor and the sterling patriotism

of many of the communications that were addressed to the press during the Revolutionary epoch, strengthen powerfully our traditional impressions of the sound practical sense and enthusiasm which kindled the zeal of a people determined to cast off the oppression of unjust taxation and of injudicious administration generally. In scenes in which the professed historian invests our Revolutionery sires with a prestige of romance which is utterly at variance with the Angle-Saxon sobriety of their characters, we find them in this book stripped of their theatrical draperies, and their naturalness inspires us with a sympathy and admiration which can never be felt for the stilted heroes of that school of writers.

The spirit of unselfish patriotism seems to pervade most of the men who are introduced to us in Mr. Moore's pages, and imparts to the book a national and historical interest The newspaper extracts which it gives bring the convic-tion home to the reader that the American Revolution was rot instigated by Jacobins fired with a mere zeal for abstract principles, but by sensible and indus. trious men disgusted with the abuses under which they were suffering. The great practical value of the book is that it reveals the absurdity with which politicians of the spread eagle school bave overlaid the plain and simple saucs of thought at work at the time of the Revolution. By placing these issues in their true light, with the assist journals, many of the social and political theories which were afterwards engrafted upon our institutions are made to appear as they really were-after-thoughts of a few ultra radical minds infected by a spirit of the French revolution, and not an out growth of the moral and intellectual condition of the masses of the people.

If the conclusions that we have drawn from the book convey a wholesome lessen of moderation, we find in it,

on the other hand, much to inflame our imaginations in the graphic descriptions which it gives of the incidents of the Revolutionary war. better illustrate their interest than by comparing the impressions made by the vivid accounts of the battles of the late Italian campaign, as they came hot from the tele-graph, with elaborate narratives of similar conflicts, in which the vitality of the scene is stifled in the turgid descriptions of the rhetorical historian. We devour the former with impartial eagerness, and as we scan its brief but intensely exciting items, we fancy that we can hear the roll of mucketry and the beem of the cannon. The more carefully elaborated account of the same event, by the professional historian, interests us chiefly by its style, in weighing which we think more of the writer than of the subject. However elequently it may be treated, we cannot rekindle in our toinds the all-engrossing feelings of anxiety which were inspired in us by the simple and un-adorned newspaper account. Hence the great attraction and charm of the volumes before us. They place the reader of our times in exactly the same position as that of his predecessor in the Revolutionary epoch, who gleaned his facts less fully, though perhaps not less faithfully, from the HERALD of his day. The appearance of Mr. Moore's book is, as we

have already observed, most fortunate, at a period when the peddlers of treasen are constantly referring to the principles of the Revolution for dents for their wicked and suicidal proceedings. It has hitherto been difficult, owing to the inaccessibility of the tain anything like a correct idea of the state of popular feeling at the time "that tried men's souls." We have learned what this leader felt, and what that other wrote, but until new we have not been in possession of what the daily and weekly press—the mind of the people—thought. Let any one read their sentiments, and then judge for him-self whether the American Revolution was brought about, and the Union comented, by men of the stamp of the not ask people to hunt up stray passages in the writings or speeches of the leaders of 1776, in order to draw from their perversion excuses for disaffection and reb These who wish to inform themselves exactly as to how our forefathers thought and felt on the miserable issues upon which it is sought to divide the country, have only to take up Mr. Moore's book to be convinced that the precedents for treason to the constitution which are sought to be drawn from the Revolutionary epoch, have no foundation save in the disordered Imaginations of abolition fanatics.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR IN FIGURE Embellished with maps and engravings. By. J. E. Tuel. Wells, Park Row.

Those who are desirous of preserving complete memo-rials of the late Italian campaign, cannot do better than jurchase this book. Pictorially, as well as textually, it hows a desire on the part of the compiler to give the purchaser the fullest value for his money.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS. Transla-ted by the Rev. Edward Foster, and embellished with six hundred engravings. D. Appleton & Co. The present edition of this favorite work has been plendidly got out, and will make a handsome present for the holidays. Mr. Foster's translation is the only rea ly good and elegant one existing in the English language.

MARTHA'S HOOKS AND EYES. D. Appleton & Co. This little story will repay the time spent in the perusa